

# 中学英语同义词用法手册

(附练习与答案)

商磊石 郑庆水 郑敏 等编



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## 1. a ( n )      one

这两个词都可以表示“一”、“一个”的意思。

a ( n ) *art.* 一个, 任何一个      表示类属对比时只能用 a ( n ); 也可指一类事物中的任何一个。例如:

He is a worker and you are a nurse. 他是工人, 你是护士。

A car is faster than a bike. 汽车比自行车快。

A square has four sides. 正方形有四条边。

one *num.* 一 ( 个 )      当强调“数”的概念时, 只能用 one; 但当“一”和其它数词接连出现或对比出现时, 可以互换。one 表示强烈对比。例如:

There is only one boy in the room. 屋子里只有一个男孩。

I have one ( a ) pen, but he has two. 我有一只钢笔, 但他有两只。

A boy can do it. 男孩子可以做那件事。

One boy can do it. 一个男孩就可以做那件事。

### 练 习

用 a ( n ) 或 one 填空:

1. This is \_\_\_\_\_ bus and that is \_\_\_\_\_ car.

2. \_\_\_\_\_ has come, the others have not.
3. He can't tell \_\_\_\_\_ car from another.
4. Only \_\_\_\_\_ student went to the cinema today.
5. You may take \_\_\_\_\_ or the other.
6. There is \_\_\_\_\_ apple on the table.

## 2. a few      few      a little      little

这组词都表示“少”、“不多”的意思，但程度不同。

a few 少数的，不多的      修饰可数名词，表示“虽然少，但有一些”，往往含有“总比没有强”、“比期望中的多些”的意思。例如：

I have a few pens besides this. 除了这只钢笔，我还有几只。

I met a few of my friends there. 我在那里遇到了我的几个朋友。

His theory is very difficult, but a few people understand it. 他的理论很深奥，但是有些人懂。

注意：not a few、quite a few等于no few，表示“许多”；only a few等于few，表示“很少”、“几乎没有”。例如：

There are not a few people in the room. 房间里有不少人。

There were quite a few students absent from class today. 今天有许多学生缺课。

He made only a few mistakes in his exercise. 他

的练习里几乎没有什么错误。

**few** *a. pron.* 很少，几乎没有 常含有“并不象人们想象或期望的那么多”的意思。修饰可数名词，一般含有否定的意思。例如：

**Few people can speak a foreign language perfectly.**  
很少有人外语能说得很地道。

**His theory is very difficult, few people understand it.** 他的理论很深奥，没有几个人能懂。

**He has few friends. (He has hardly any friends.)**  
他几乎没有什么朋友。

**a little** 少许的 只修饰不可数名词，表示“虽然少，但有一点儿”的意思。例如：

**There is a little milk left in the cup.** 杯子里还有一点儿牛奶。

**I had a little money, ten pounds or so.** 我还有一点钱，十镑左右。

**Give me a little of that wine.** 把那种酒给我一点儿。  
注意：**not a little**等于**no little**，即**much**，表示“许多”；**only a little**等于**little**，表示“很少”。例如：

**There is not a little milk left in the cup.** 杯子里还有许多牛奶。

**I have only a little money left.** 我几乎没有什么钱了。

**little** *a. n. ad.* 很少，几乎没有 修饰不可数名词，一般含有否定的意思。例如：

**I like the country, but I have little opportunity**

of seeing it. 我喜欢家乡，但很少能有机会回去看看。

You have done very little for us. 你为我们几乎没有做什么事情。

I understood little of his speech. 我几乎听不懂他的发言。

In the past two years I had seen him little. 在过去的两年里我几乎没有见过他。

### 练 习

用 a few, few, a little 或 little 填空：

1. Could I have \_\_\_\_\_ words with you?
2. Only \_\_\_\_\_ of the children can read this book.
3. There are \_\_\_\_\_ men more than six feet tall.
4. Won't you come in and have \_\_\_\_\_ whisky?
5. I have got \_\_\_\_\_ bread and cheese (乳酪), it'll be enough for supper.
6. I have got \_\_\_\_\_ bread now, I must go to the Baker's to get some.
7. He is a man of \_\_\_\_\_ words.
8. Not \_\_\_\_\_ of them went to the game.

### 3. a pair of      a couple of

这组词都表示“一双”、“一对”的意思。

a pair of 一对，一双 指因二者之间有连带关系而组成的“一对”，即一物由两部分组成，分开则不能单独使

用，如裤子、眼镜、剪刀等；the pair也可指一对夫妻。  
例如：

He has bought a pair of shoes. 他买了一双鞋。

I bought a new pair of gloves yesterday. 我昨天新买了一付手套。

How many pairs of socks do you have? 你有几双袜子？

He handed his father a pair of tongs. 他递给他父亲一把钳子。

A happy pair were married. 幸福的一对结婚了。

a couple of 一双，一对 可以指“人”、“物”或“动物”。如一对“夫妻”、“舞伴”都可称为couple；也作“数个”、“几个”解。例如：

I bought a couple of shirts. 我买了两件衬衫。

He spent a couple of days in the country. 他在乡下住了两天。

Meetings are held a couple of times yearly. 会议每年开两次。

They are a newly-married couple. 他们是一对新婚夫妇。

I have a couple of things to do. 我有几件事情要做。  
Shall I get a couple of chairs? 我可以拿几把椅子吗？

### 练习

用 pair 或 couple 填空：

1. He lent me a \_\_\_\_\_ of scissors.
2. I spent a \_\_\_\_\_ of hours reading the story.
3. He borrowed a \_\_\_\_\_ of pencils.
4. He has a \_\_\_\_\_ of apples.
5. He bought a \_\_\_\_\_ of trousers.
6. The newly married \_\_\_\_\_ have gone to England to spend their honeymoon.
7. Then the \_\_\_\_\_ moved off and were lost in the crowd.
8. There is a \_\_\_\_\_ of vacant rooms behind the office.

#### 4. able      can      capable

这组词都表示“有能力”的意思。

able a. 有能力的，能干的      和can意思相近，指在行动方面有足够的能力，用于正面意思；比can有更多的时态，多表示暂时的现象；可和情态动词连用；比capable语气强。例如：

The patient was soon able to sit up. 病人很快就能坐起来了。

You might be able to persuade him. 你大概能够说服他。

She is an able teacher. 她是一个能干的老师。

表示“能”时，否定式为：be not able to, 不用unable。例如：



I haven't been able to get in touch with her. 我还没能和她联系上。

He said he so much regretted not being able to swim. 他说他为不会游泳而深感遗憾。

She is not able to sing tonight. 她今天晚上唱不了歌。(只表示暂时的现象,不可用can或capable)

注意: able后不可接被动的不定式,如不可说:

The engine was able to be heard. 该句应改为:

The engine could be heard. 能够听得见机器声。

able用作补语时,否定形式是unable。例如:

They stood there, unable to make a decision.

他们站在那里,不能做出决定。

**can aux. v. 能** 只有现在式或过去式。表示“一般的能力”,即无论什么时候想做就能做到的能力。可指经常的现象。例如:

Can you ride (on) a bike? 你能骑自行车吗?

She can't speak English at all. 她一点儿英语也不会讲。

但要表达将来的能力时,一般不用can。例如:

I'll be able to speak German in another few months. 再过几个月我就能讲德语了。

注意:当人们现在决定将来是否有能力做某事时,则可以用can。例如:

Can you come to a party on Saturday? 星期六有个聚会,你能来吗?

could不能表达过去某种具体的能力,此时需用

was able to, managed to, 或succeeded in等表示。

例如:

He could make anybody believe him. 他能使任何人都相信他。(指一般的能力, 可以用could)

I talked for a long time, and in the end I managed to make her believe me. 我说了老半天, 最后才使她相信了我的话。(指具体的场合, 不能用could)

capable a. 有能力的, 能胜任的 指在行动方面的适宜性, 语气较弱, 表示“还有些能力的”, “有可能做某事”。可指好事, 也可指坏事; 可指经常的现象。例如:  
He is capable of writing letters in English. 他能够用英语写信。

She is capable of the office. 她有能力担任这个职位。

The bike is capable of being repaired. 这辆自行车可以修好。

The passage is capable of several interpretations.  
这段话可能有几种解释。

He is capable of any crime. 他什么罪都可能犯。

### 练习

用 able, can 或 capable 填空:

1. This machine is \_\_\_\_\_ of being improved.
2. There lorries are each \_\_\_\_\_ of carrying fifty persons.
3. I shall not be \_\_\_\_\_ to get back before tomorrow.

4. He is quite \_\_\_\_\_ to teach.  
5. He is \_\_\_\_\_ of anything foul and base.  
6. I \_\_\_\_\_ not think of his name at the moment.  
7. \_\_\_\_\_ you afford all that money?

## 5. above over

这两个词都表示“在…之上”的意思。

**above prep.** 在…之上 仅表示在上方，不证明是否垂直在上；也可表示“高出”、“胜于”或在数量、价格、重量等方面“超过”、“多于”。例如：

The mountain is 2000 feet above the sea level. 这座山海拔2000英尺。

His office is above ours. 他的办公室在我们的上面。

It weighs above (over) six tons. 它有六吨多重。

He is above me. 他的地位比我高。（但不一定有直接领导关系）

**over prep.** 在…上方 表示垂直在上；也表示“在…上面”，即“将…盖住”；在表示“超过”、“多于”时多用于时间、距离、年龄等。例如：

We are flying over London. 我们正在伦敦上空飞行。

His office is over ours. 他的办公室就是我们头上那一间。

He is over me in the college. 他在学院的地位比我高。（有直接领导关系）

He is over sixty. 他60多岁了。

Spread a cloth over the table. 把桌布铺在桌子上。

## 练 习

用 above 或 over 填空。

1. There is a bridge \_\_\_\_\_ a river.
2. Please spread a cloth \_\_\_\_\_ the table.
3. Mrs. Li is \_\_\_\_\_ me in the office.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ 100 students came here to do general cleaning.
5. The dog jumped \_\_\_\_\_ the table.
6. She stayed in Tianjin for \_\_\_\_\_ two years.
7. We flew \_\_\_\_\_ the clouds.
8. The temperature was only a degree \_\_\_\_\_ zero.

## 6. accept receive

这两个词都表示“收到”的意思。

**accept** *vt.* 接受 指态度, 表示“接受”下来。例如:

She didn't accept the gift Mr. Wang gave her. 她没有接受王先生送她的礼物。

He accepted the criticism from his leader. 他接受了领导的批评。

I can not accept your apology. 我不能接受你的道歉。

She didn't accept his hand in marriage. 她不肯和他结婚。

**receive** *vt.* 收到 仅表示“收到”，不说明是否“接受”；其完成形式不能和表示一段时间的状态语连用。例如：  
I received the invitation to the dinner party.  
我收到了出席宴会的邀请。  
I received his letter two weeks ago. 我于两周前收到了他的来信。

## 练 习

用 **accept** 或 **receive** 的适当形式填空：

1. He \_\_\_\_\_ the present, but he didn't \_\_\_\_\_ it.
2. They \_\_\_\_\_ severe punishment.
3. He asked her to marry him and she \_\_\_\_\_ him (his proposal).
4. He \_\_\_\_\_ from his father the sum of £3000.
5. The police \_\_\_\_\_ his story as true.
6. Do you \_\_\_\_\_ what he told you?

## 7. accident incident

这两个词都表示“事情”、“事件”的意思。

**accident** *n.* 事件，事故 主要指意外、偶然的事件，通常指不幸的事故。例如：

There have been many railway accidents this year. 今年铁路上有好多起交通事故。

He has been hurt in a traffic accident. 他在一次交通事故中受了伤。

It was quite an accident. 这完全是一件偶然的事。

incident *n.* 事件 即可指日常生活中的琐事，也可指外交、政治方面的重大事件。例如：

That is only an ordinary incident. 那只是一件普通的小事。

We'll never forget the July 7th Incident of 1937. 我们永远不会忘记一九三七年“七七事变”。

### 练 习

用 accident 或 incident 填空：

1. Many people lost their lives in the\_\_\_\_\_.
2. We could not be here in time owing to a car \_\_\_\_\_.
3. The border (边界) \_\_\_\_\_ is worthy of special attention.
4. His drinking was the cause of the\_\_\_\_\_.
5. The discovery was a happy\_\_\_\_\_.
6. The meeting passed without\_\_\_\_\_.
7. His parents were killed in a carriage\_\_\_\_\_.

### 8. according to      according as

这两个词都表示“依照”、“根据”的意思。

according to 按照(根据)... 其后接名词或由疑问词引导的从句。例如：

Please choose according to what you want. 请根据

您的需要进行选择。

According to my watch, it is 4 o'clock. 根据我的手表, 现在是四点钟。

You'll be praised or blamed according to whether your work is good or bad. 将根据你的工作好坏决定对你的奖罚。

according as 按照(根据)…… 其后接不带疑问词的从句。近年已较少使用。例如:

The thermometer rises or falls according as the air is hot or cold. 温度计根据气温的高低而升降。

## 练 习

用 to 或 as 填空:

1. According \_\_\_\_\_ his account, we'll have cold weather next week.
2. He will be praised or blamed according \_\_\_\_\_ his work is good or bad.
3. According \_\_\_\_\_ today's papers, many leading comrades went to the countryside to help the peasants.
4. According \_\_\_\_\_ the timetable, we have two English lessons this morning.

## 9. accuse charge

这两个词都表示“控告”的意思。

**accuse** *vt.* 控告, 指责      和 **of** 连用, 后接名词 或 动名词。例如:

They accused the man of theft. 他们控告那个人有盗窃行为。

The teacher accused him of carelessness. 老师指责他粗心大意。

A neighbour may accuse a man of playing his radio too loudly. 邻居可能指责某人收音机开得音量过大。

**charge** *vt.* 控告      和 **with** 连用, 后接名词、动名词, 也可接从句。例如:

He was charged with stealing one's purse. 他被指控偷钱包。

He charged that the man stole a watch. 他控告那个人偷了一块表。

## 练 习

用 **accuse** 或 **charge** 的适当形式填空:

1. They \_\_\_\_\_ her of a crime.
2. He was \_\_\_\_\_ with murder.
3. He \_\_\_\_\_ the man of picking the pocket.
4. They \_\_\_\_\_ that the man had committed murder.

10. **achieve**      **attain**      **reach**

这组词都表示“达到”的意思。



**achieve** *vt.* 博得, 达到目的 指抽象的达到, 即指克服困难或经一段时间后达到了目的。例如:

He'll never achieve anything. 他将什么也得不到。

I have achieved only half of what I hoped to do.  
我只得到了我所希望的一半。

He hopes to achieve all his aims by the end of the end of the year. 他希望年底前达到全部目的。

**attain** *vi. vt.* 获得, 达到 指获得向往但事先并无把握的成功, 或达到常人力所不及的目的; 也可表示到达某处。例如:

He attained success through hard work. 经过艰苦的工作, 他获得了成功。

They were unable to attain their objectives. 他们不能够达到他们的目的。

He attained the top of the hill. 他到达了山顶。

He has attained the age of ninety. 他已达九十高龄。

**reach** *vi. vt.* 到达, 抵达 在本组指最后达到时间、空间或事物进程中做为目标的某一点。例如:

The hour hand has reached four. 时针已指到四点钟。

I can't reach so high. 我够不到那么高。

He reached his hand (out) for the book. 他伸手去拿那本书。

### 练 习

用 **achieve**, **attain** 或 **reach** 的适当形式填空: